



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

his medicine, milk and water from 6 A.M. till 10 P.M., and he took two quarts of milk and two of lithia water during that time each day. The physician said that one dose of the two medicines which were compatible between those times would be sufficient. The daughter slept in the room and gave the medicine about 4 A.M. and the patient was better for his stomach's rest of six hours. It was a case of subacute Bright's disease in September, a man 68 years old. He has been walking about since December.

E. C. H., R.N.

---

#### ANOTHER OPINION OF DR. BARRUS' BOOK

DEAR EDITOR: The review of Dr. Barrus' book, "Nursing the Insane," in the October issue of your valuable magazine, contains statements that make it seem unwise to leave the subject as it now stands. It gives the impression that "Nursing the Insane" is not a text-book in the technical sense. To those of us who know the work of which it treats, it comes as a boon, because in its own line it is technical and dwells upon the things that every one working among the insane must know. It is because of the reviewer's lack of understanding of insane nursing that it seems to her not practical. It is not meant at all to take the place of text-books on general nursing, anatomy and physiology, obstetrics, etc., but is just what its title conveys, a text-book on nursing the insane, and will prove a valued text-book on this subject in the training schools connected with the insane hospitals.

The second evidence of unfamiliarity of the present status of nursing for the insane is shown in the second paragraph which states: "But what is actually true concerning nurses who make up the majority in the enormous insane hospitals throughout the country, are they not for the most part drawn from the sources which provide the domestic rank and file?"

This is not true to-day. To those familiar with the nurses in our hospitals for the insane and with the work they are doing, which calls for and receives the highest qualities of heart and mind, this statement seems so unjust that we cannot let it pass unchallenged. The depths from which the care of the insane has risen were no deeper than those from which the nursing in general hospitals has risen, but our training schools are not so old, and consequently the work that is being done in them and the calibre of the nurses are not so well known.

The standard of the schools and pupils is shown by the fact that many of the New York State Hospitals are fully registered and graduates from these schools are registering.

State Hospital, Rochester, N. Y.      MARY ELIZABETH MAY, R.N.